

SPAIN YIELDS TO THE POWERS

Grants an Armistice to Cubans Which Holds Good For Five Days' Consideration.

BUT UNCLE SAM MUST WITHDRAW HIS SHIPS

If the United States Decline These Conditions, the Powers Will Lend Their Support to Spain.

Another Condition Is, That This Country Shall Immediately Cease to Lend Moral and Material Support to the Cuban Insurgents—Men in the Confidence of the President Believe That the Grant of Armistice Would Not Materially Change the Policy As Already Matured—Archbishop Ireland Despairs of Peace—Assistant Secretary Day Is Non-committal—Armistice Will Be Rejected By Cubans.

Washington, April 9.—President McKinley received a cable dispatch from Minister Woodford at Madrid today, announcing that the Spanish government had granted an armistice for Cuba. In making this announcement, Mr. Woodford conveyed it as a piece of news in which this country was vitally interested, but not an official communication from the Spanish government to this government. None the less it conveyed the essential fact that Spain had conceded what the powers of Europe and the pope had for many days been urging upon her, and that the concession dispelled for the moment the darkness of the war clouds and brought in their stead what was regarded as at least hope of a peaceful solution of the pending difficulty.

THE MESSAGE WILL GO.
The receipt of this news has not, however, resulted in any change of the administration's programme relative to sending the message to congress. It was authoritatively announced tonight that it was the intention of the president to send his message to congress on Monday. Whether he will make any addition to the message, referring to the proposed armistice by Spain, could not be ascertained definitely. It is generally believed, however, that a development of this character would receive attention at the president's hands, although it could not be more than a recital of the facts. After conference at the White House, gentlemen who are in the confidence of the president, expressed the belief that the granting of an armistice would not materially change the policy as already matured.

TENDS TO PEACE.
One of the gentlemen who had a long conference with the president tonight expressed the opinion that the proposed armistice tended materially toward a peaceful solution of the Cuban question, although he was not prepared to venture even a suggestion as to how the proposition would be received by congress.

The Maine incident will still be left for solution, said he, "and that is the question upon which congress and the country are at the present moment exceedingly sensitive."

THE FIRST NEWS.
Word that the armistice had been granted by Spain spread rapidly through all official and diplomatic quarters, and aroused great interest and activity throughout the city. The first word at the Spanish consulate came to Monsignor Martinelli, the papal delegate, at 6:30 p. m., and announced from the viceroy that the papal nuncio at Madrid had been advised that an armistice was granted. Monsignor Martinelli sent for Archbishop Ireland and shortly after the message from the viceroy was received by telephone to the White House. About the same time the dispatch from Minister Woodford was received.

POLO GOT NO NEWS.
Singularly, the Spanish minister had received no advice from Madrid up to midnight, and M. Canino, the French ambassador, who has been foremost in urging the pacific influences of the powers, was also without direct communication. The Spanish minister, however, was accepted as an accomplished fact, and there were mutual congratulations over the diplomatic quarters over the result, and the expression of belief that it was an augury of peace.

COMPLICATE AFFAIRS.
The exact terms of the armistice are felt to be the most essential feature of Spain's concession. At the moment, it was supposed to be an unconditional grant of armistice. Later, however, the press advised from Madrid and London stated conditions of a very complicated character. If these conditions prove to be accurate, they will doubtless complicate the situation here, and leave the crisis quite as acute as it has been at any time heretofore.

FLEET AT KEY WEST.
A cabinet officer said recently that the administration had never considered the proposition of withdrawing the American fleet from Key West, and while this was some days ago, it is not believed now that such a proposition would meet with any serious consideration. The fact that Spain has granted this armistice as the result of influence exerted by the great powers of Europe and the pope, leads to much conjecture as to how far the material influence of the powers will be given in support of Spain, now that she has yielded to their earnest solicitation. It has been understood thus far that the movement of the powers was purely disinterested and neutral, but press dispatches from abroad indicate that Spain's yielding to these continental influences had established a closer bond than had hitherto existed.

NON-COMMITTAL.
Assistant Secretary Day was non-committal tonight on the armistice granted by Spain, and refused to discuss it or the bearing it would have on the situation in any way.
With the conditions suggested by Spain, it is felt that a new and even graver crisis may arise. Coming late at night, there is no opportunity to judge how the Spanish conditions will be received by congress, but in view of the sentiment of the senate and house, it is felt that the conditions proposed by Spain may accentuate the feeling already existing here.

ARMISTICE WILL BE REJECTED.
Plan of Spain to Tide Over Rainy Season in Cuba.

Washington, April 9.—Mr. Quesada,

the diplomatic representative of the Cuban insurgents in this city, was seen this afternoon by an Associated Press reporter with regard to the constantly reiterated reports from Madrid that the queen regent might issue an armistice proclamation.

"It is useless for us," said Mr. Quesada, "to reiterate again for the thousandth time that we will not accept an armistice and give up the advantage we naturally possess in the rainy season. We understand perfectly that Spain seeks only delay. We will have nothing but independence. As a matter of fact, an armistice is a suspension of hostilities to be arranged by the opposing generals."

TWO TO AGREE.
"General Blanco and General Gomez would have to agree to an armistice. Does anyone think General Gomez would agree to suspend hostilities just as we are about to win the great war for which our people have fought and struggled so long? Besides, who is to take the proposition for an armistice to General Gomez. The constitution of the Cuban republic and the civil law absolutely forbid the general in chief, under penalty of death, to entertain or receive any offer from the Spanish lines unless it has for its basis the absolute independence of Cuba. Who is to carry this to the general? Ruiz is a warning of the fate which would await such an envoy."

Mr. Quesada has a letter from General Gomez under date of March 9, which shows how hopeful he is of success and how even he spoke of the utter futility of attempting negotiations with Spain. A portion of the letter is as follows:

POSITION OF GOMEZ.
"This province (Santa Clara), as well as Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, is ours. The enemy has departed, ceasing military operations and abandoning the garrisons and forts which constituted its base of operations."

"Days, weeks and months pass without a shadow of troops appearing within our radius of action, which is of many leagues. In the conditions in which we are, it is my opinion that when very close to the enemy, we are cannon, and a great deal of dynamite so that we can expel them by fire and steel from the towns. Notwithstanding this, the optimism of the optimists, I adhere to the idea that we will never make Spain come to terms but in that manner, and in that it is a loss of time and very dangerous to our cause."

WHAT QUESADA SAID LATER.
Washington, April 9.—Mr. Quesada, the representative of the Cuban junta in this city, said tonight:

"The Cubans are glad to see their belated recognition by the Spanish government. Cubans will not cease fighting, not entertain any negotiations which have not for their basis the absolute independence of the island of Cuba."

WOODFORD'S OPINION.
General Woodford has no information relative to the withdrawal of the American warships. This afternoon the Spanish minister paid a visit to Senator Gulley, minister of foreign affairs. The general's opinion this evening is that today's events settle satisfactorily the first stage of the Spanish-American difficulty and leave.

BASIS OF ARMISTICE.
7:15 p. m.—The ministers, on being questioned by the reporters, refused to give any information regarding the negotiations, but it is understood they are based on an armistice and withdrawal of the American squadron from Havana and the Philippines. If the war is not concluded immediately, the United States is to withdraw all moral and material support from the insurgents.

It is believed that the presentation of President McKinley's message to congress will again be postponed, the Spanish minister said Friday next.

ALL SIGNED IT.
The decision was attended by the usual solemnity in the drafting of the minutes, which the entire ministry signed.

The news of the granting of an armistice was received on the bourse with satisfaction and a rapid advance in values quickly followed.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.
The ambassadors collectively called upon Senator Gulley, requesting that Spain grant the armistice so repeatedly begged for by the pope. The cabinet then met. General Correa, minister of war, and Admiral Bermejo, minister of marine, objected to the granting of an armistice, on the ground that it would



CUBA'S EASTER MORN.

TOOK DOWN THE FLAG

Old Glory No Longer Visible in the Cuban Capital.

GEN. LEE AND COMPANIONS

DEPARTED ON THE FERN AT SIX LAST EVENING.

General Lee Called On Blanco to Bid Him Good-bye, But the Spaniard Was Too Busy to See Him—Clara Barton and the Red Cross Also Left.

Havana, April 9.—At 10 o'clock this morning the United States consul, accompanied by British Consul Gollin, called on General Blanco to bid him good-bye. The governor general was very busy and could not receive General Lee. The American flag upon the consular building has been taken down by consular employees.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon, Consul General Lee, accompanied by his staff, boarded the dispatch boat Fern, and Consuls Springer and Barber went on board at 5 o'clock. The Machina wharf, where they embarked, was crowded with curious persons, but no discourtesy was shown.

At 5:30 the American vessels began leaving port. The Spanish tug Susie towed out the schooner James H. Dudley, which arrived here on Thursday with lumber from Pensacola, but did not discharge her cargo.

LEE AND COMPANIONS.
The steamer Evelyn followed with about 50 passengers and after her came the steamer Orizaba, which was followed by the schooner Santa Clara, which was followed by the schooner Santa Clara, which was followed by the schooner Santa Clara.

HOLY SATURDAY.
The inhabitants of this city are enjoying a fine tropical day. Holy Saturday was generally observed at all the churches. The services began at 10 o'clock, with bells ringing, accompanied by cannon shooting from the forts. The bishop officiated at a high mass which was celebrated at the cathedral.

BRAVE MAN IS PRICE.
Consul at Matanzas Set An Example of Christian Sacrifice.

Kansas City, April 9.—That the position of Consul Alexander C. Brice at Matanzas is critical, provided he has not already left the island, is shown in reports received here tonight from the agents of the Kansas City Star, who went to Matanzas to supervise the distribution of relief supplies collected in the west for the suffering Cubans.

The Star's agents, the men who were consoling the Cuban people, were engaged in Matanzas harbor, to escape the Spanish forces, were landed at Port Esmeralda today, and reached New Orleans at 10 o'clock tonight.

The last seen of Consul Brice by them was when his boat put off from the wharf as he left port at 6 o'clock last Monday evening.

Consul Brice and his clerk, Frederick Delago, were being rowed ashore, as the flag went up they waved their hands and cheered. A host of Cuban women were being rowed out to the British ship Albion at the same time. They were kissing their hands

there is very little room for new comers. Gunners' Mate Johnson, of the New York, who died while examining that ship's bottom yesterday, was buried this morning in Key West cemetery, where many of the Maine martyrs rest. Johnson was popular, and his loss has caused grief throughout the fleet.

REIGN OF TERROR.

Americans at Porto Rico, Fearing Harm, Seek British Protection.

New York, April 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from St. Thomas says: So serious has the situation become in San Juan de Porto Rico that the United States consul there, P. C. Hanna, has been ordered to this island, where the rule of Denmark will insure his safety.

Fearing an outbreak against foreigners, especially against Americans, Consul Hanna and all the members of the American colony spent the night on board the British steamer Virginia. They did not dare to remain in their homes, not knowing what direction the fury of the infuriated populace might take.

Military rule, which always prevails in Porto Rico, has now become most stringent. The consul will not pass any news, and I am forced to use special boats to this island to file my dispatches.

With the greatest efforts the police and the troops have not been able to prevent bloodshed. The number of persons in the prisons throughout the island has been increased 50 per cent. There have been fires and looting in the principal towns—Ponce, Aguadilla, Cayey and Hecabaya. The arrival of a torpedo fleet from Spain, it is believed, would cause an uprising against both Americans and British. If this had not all got safely away before that time.

AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.
One American There Who Will Take His Chances.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 9.—When United States Consul Hyatt left Santiago de Cuba on Tuesday, one vessel, the American schooner, Eleanor W. Clark, of Portland, Me., was in the harbor. The consul's departure was followed by the schooner, which was followed by the schooner, which was followed by the schooner.

STEAMSHIP RATES TO ALASKA.
At Frisco They Are Cut In Two and Further Cut Predicted.

San Francisco, April 9.—A general cutting of steamship rates to Alaska has begun. The companies operating steamers plying between this city, Seattle and Alaskan ports have reduced their rates considerably. One vessel, which sailed for Ilysa yesterday, carried passengers to that place for \$20 and \$25, the former rate being \$42 and \$48. This cut was made to meet the scale of prices offered by Seattle companies. Rates from San Francisco to Copper River are reduced from \$100 and \$125 to \$50 and \$60; from Copper City, from \$80 and \$100 to \$40 and \$50; from Seattle to Cook's Inlet, from \$95 and \$125 to \$45 and \$55.

It is expected that business will improve when the trade to St. Michaels opens up, but the most sanguine do not anticipate a return of the old rates. In view of the large number of vessels engaged in the trade, a still further reduction is anticipated before very long.

"THE HEART OF MARYLAND."

American Play Meets With Great Success in London.

London, April 9.—"The Heart of Maryland" was performed at the Adelphi theatre tonight, with the old American cast. The play repeated the conquest achieved here by "Secret Service."

The members of the American embassy and all the prominent first nighters were present. Five curtain calls followed each act. Mrs. Leslie Carter, Edward Morgan and Maurice Barrymore, being particularly applauded. At the conclusion of the performance David Belasco made a speech.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise at New York for the week ending yesterday were \$98,129,903.

THE HERALD BULLETIN.
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Spanish Spies in Havana.

MORMONS PERSECUTED.
Appeal to the Governor of Virginia For Protection.

(Special to The Herald.)
Washington, D. C., April 9.—Elder M. R. Ship of Salt Lake City has called on Governor Tyler of Virginia, at Richmond, and asked for protection to himself and his followers in Rockbridge county from the citizens there. He said that in Buena Vista and vicinity, while preaching their doctrine, the Mormon band had been told to leave, or they would be tarred and feathered, and they feared persecution from the people. Governor Tyler referred the matter to Attorney General Monahan, who asked that the charges be submitted in writing, so that the governor could forward them to the commonwealth attorney of Rockbridge county.

CANNON WILL LECTURE.
"The Irrigators" Will Be His Subject at Washington.

(Special to The Herald.)
Washington, D. C., April 9.—Senator Frank J. Cannon will lecture for the National Geographical society at Columbia theatre next Monday. His subject will be "The Irrigators." In the society notices it is stated that this was the name applied to the early settlers of Utah in derision, by those who went into the Rocky Mountain region, and on the Pacific coast in pursuit of mineral wealth. Yet they were pioneers who adjusted themselves to the conditions of a new region and developed a method of subjugating nature which is transforming the arid lands into fertile fields and gardens.

ILLEGAL VOTERS PUNISHED.
(Special to The Herald.)
Pocatello, Ida., April 9.—Jordan, Arnett and Nelson, the three tourists arrested for illegal voting at the city election last Tuesday, were today bound over to the district court, and their bonds fixed at \$1,000 each. Nelson, who says his true name is Woods, says that he got \$1 for his vote and as much whiskey as he could drink.

FOUR MEN SAW THE MESSAGE

And Four Men Tell What It Will Stand For.

STRONG JUSTIFICATION FOR INTERVENTION

Equally Strong Arraignment of Spain For Maine Disaster.

This Unexpected Feature Points Out the Failure of Spain to Establish the Innocence of Its Agents in the Great Tragedy in Havana Harbor—Cuban War Not One of Conquest—Immediate Action By Congress Justified.

New York, April 9.—A special to the World from Washington says: The high privilege of seeing the president's message has been accorded to only four persons outside the cabinet—all leading men in the national government—and it is most significant that each of these four men now expresses his personal belief that war is inevitable. Having seen what the president will communicate to congress, they declare that no other result is possible. The opening part of the message is devoted to a terse review of the whole Cuban situation. It is shown that it directly concerns the people of the United States, their interests in the island and on the high seas. The patience of our people, what they have done and what they have foreborne to do, is pointed out.

ANARCHY IN CUBA.

The president then recites specific acts, showing the origin and spread of anarchy in the island. He refers in detail to the devastation of fertile plantations. He points out the starvation of an innocent and inoffensive people as a result of the anarchy which the Spanish government has never been able to quell, and in which recently Spanish officers have participated. This anarchy, he declares, is a part, in fact, runs through all the message—anarchy is the whole history of the Cuban war, as the president himself terms it. It is again pointed out that the forces of the United States are to be promptly used, if the Spanish government, at the final hour, does not grant the concessions absolutely necessary to remove and destroy it.

INTERVENTION JUSTIFIED.
The president points out the justification for it by the United States. In his opinion, clearly and explicitly expressed, this intervention should take the form of forcible intervention, so that the anarchy and lawlessness now existing shall have an immediate end. There are two counts in the indictment drawn by the president, both due to Spain's complete failure to maintain law and order. The first count is the menace to the commerce of the world, and particularly to that of the West Indies since the virtual overthrow of civil government in Cuba was accomplished by the creation of a government which has its foundation in anarchy.

DEALS WITH THE MAINE.
But it is in the second count that the president describes to the people of the United States the terrible results of Spain's inaction in Madrid, disavowing the responsibility for that destruction. The president points out as evidence of the discourtesy of Spain, the failure of the government to establish the innocence of its agents in connection with the loss of so many lives on the ship of a friendly nation within the jurisdiction of its own alleged government.

NOTHING TO SUPPORT IT.
As for Spain's protest against being held responsible for the loss of the battleship in Havana harbor was as a simple diplomatic protection, having no tangible evidence to support it. The sole declaration in the protest of Spain at all worthy of consideration, in the president's opinion, is the assumption that the cause of the explosion was internal, but he insists that the Spanish government has not presented a single fact to justify this theory.

NOTHING FOR CUBA.
The message does not contain a single encouraging word for the so-called government of the republic of Cuba. The president does not suggest any recognition of the republic of Cuba. He says he does not know that the people of Cuba are in full accord with the so-called republic. That is a matter, he thinks, for them to settle for themselves, without reference to the United States or interference by the United States.

NOT A WAR OF CONQUEST.
The president most vigorously sets forth his position as not intending that a declaration of war shall imply a war of conquest. This, he declares, according to our code of morals, would be a crime. There is no desire on the part of American people to profit by the misfortune of Spain.

NOT CIVILIZED WARFARE.
The president's treatment of the annexation proposition is not encouraging to its promoters. The United States, he declares, does not desire to acquire territory. Its intervention is inspired by its desire as a civilized government to check the barbarities that have characterized the anarchistic war now reigning in Cuba.

NOT CIVILIZED WARFARE.
The civilized code of war has been